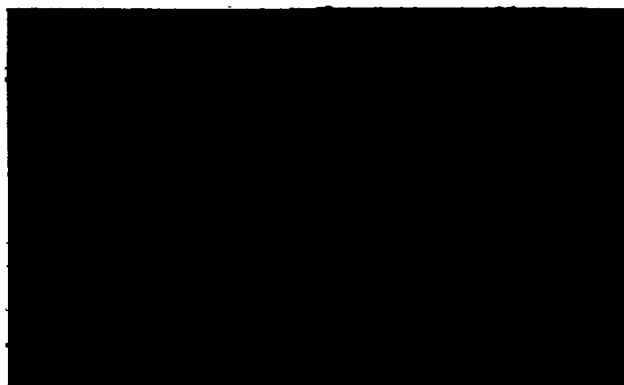


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EBASCO

REM III PROGRAM

**REMEDIAL PLANNING ACTIVITIES
AT SELECTED UNCONTROLLED
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE DISPOSAL SITES
WITHIN EPA REGIONS I-IV**



EPA CONTRACT 68-01-7250

EBASCO SERVICES INCORPORATED

NLI 002 0186

EPA WORK ASSIGNMENT NO. 039-2661

EPA CONTRACT NO. 68-01-7250

EBASCO SERVICES INCORPORATED

FINAL PUBLIC INFORMATION
MEETING SUMMARY
FOR THE
NL INDUSTRIES, INC. SITE
PEDRICKTOWN, NEW JERSEY

JANUARY 1989

NOTICE

The information in this document has been funded by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) under REM III Contract No. 68-01-7250 to Ebasco Services, Inc. (EBASCO).

EBASCO SERVICES INCORPORATED

EBASCO

160 Chubb Avenue, Lyndhurst, NJ 07071 (201) 460-1900

January 23, 1989

RM011-89-19

Ms. Lillian Johnson
Community Relations Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region II
26 Federal Plaza
New York, NY 10278

SUBJECT: Final Public Information Meeting Summary
NL Industries, Inc. Site
Pedricktown, New Jersey
Work Assignment No. 039-2661
EPA Contract No. 68-01-7250

Dear Ms. Johnson:

Ebasco Services Incorporated (EBASCO) is pleased to submit this Final Public Information Meeting Summary for the NL Industries, Inc. Site. If you have any comments, please call me at (201) 460-6434 or Sheila Conway at (201) 906-2400.

Very truly yours,

Dev R. Sachdev
Dev R. Sachdev
REM III Region II
Manager

cc: M. Shaheer Alvi
K. Donato
R. T. Fellman
M. Amdurer
P. Enneking
S. Conway
D. Rubin

Ms. Lillian Johnson
January 23, 1989
Page 2

NL Industries, Inc. site
Final Public Information Meeting Summary

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT

Please acknowledge receipt of this enclosure on the duplicate copy of this letter and return the signed duplicate letter to:
Dr. Dev Sachdev, Ebasco Services Incorporated, 160 Chubb Avenue,
Lyndhurst, New Jersey 07071.

Ms. Lillian Johnson

Date

REM III PROGRAM

REMEDIAL PLANNING ACTIVITIES AT
SELECTED UNCONTROLLED HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE
DISPOSAL SITES WITHIN EPA REGIONS I-IV

EPA WORK ASSIGNMENT NUMBER: 039-2661
EPA CONTRACT NUMBER: 68-01-7250

FINAL PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING SUMMARY
NL INDUSTRIES, INC. SITE

PEDRICKTOWN, NEW JERSEY

JANUARY 1989

Prepared by:

Approved by:

Carol S. Manning 1/20/89
Kathleen S. Manning
REM III Community
Relations Specialist
ICF Incorporated
Date

David B. Rubin 1/23/89
David Rubin
REM III Region II
Site Manager
Ebasco Services, Inc.
Date

Sheila Conway 1/24/89
Sheila Conway
REM III Community
Relations Specialist
ICF Incorporated
Date

Dev R. Sachdev 1/23/89
Dev R. Sachdev
REM III Region II
Manager
Ebasco Services, Inc.
Date

FINAL PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING SUMMARY
NL INDUSTRIES, INC. SITE
PEDRICKTOWN, SALEM COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

JUNE 29, 1988

On June 29, 1988 at 7 p.m., the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conducted a public meeting at the Oldmans Middle School in Pedricktown, New Jersey. The meeting ended at approximately 9:15 p.m. The purpose of the meeting was to explain the Superfund cleanup process, discuss the Work Plan for the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS), and respond to specific questions from interested citizens. Attached to this summary are three appendices: Appendix A is the agenda for the meeting, Appendix B is a fact sheet that was distributed at the meeting, and Appendix C is a list of meeting participants. Approximately 45 citizens, including local officials, attended the meeting.

John LaPadula, EPA Chief for the Southern New Jersey Compliance Section; Kerwin Donato, EPA Enforcement Project Manager for the NL Industries, Inc. site; and Isabel Funcia, EPA Region II Community Relations Specialist, represented EPA. EPA contractor personnel were represented by Kathleen S. Manning, REM III Community Relations Specialist.

The public information meeting summary briefly describes:

- History of the site;
- EPA presentations; and
- Significant questions and concerns raised by area residents and local officials during the question and answer session.

HISTORY OF THE SITE

The NL Industries, Inc. site (NL Industries) is located off of Penns Grove-Pedricktown Road in Pedricktown, Salem County, New Jersey. The 46-acre site, located in a predominantly rural area, contains a closed landfill and a former lead recycling plant, also known as a secondary lead smelter. Through the center of the property run railroad tracks, owned by Conrail Railroad.

NL Industries opened the plant in 1972 to recycle lead from spent automotive batteries. After the batteries were crushed, the sulfuric acid was drained and removed for treatment. The lead plates were then removed and smelted in a blast furnace. The rubber by-products were buried in an on-site landfill.

The Salem County Department of Health sampled 15 residential wells in the vicinity of the facility in 1975. One well was found to have a high level of lead. Several months later, the private homes along Benjamin Green Road were connected to the

municipal water line. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) sampled on-site wells and surface water in 1976. Test results showed elevated levels of various heavy metals, primarily lead. The following year, NJDEP initiated an air monitoring program which detected elevated levels of air-borne lead, cadmium, antimony and ferrous sulfate. In 1978, NJDEP required NL Industries to replace its blast furnace; a rotary kiln was installed in its place, which reduced the number and amount of pollutants entering the air.

In May 1982, NL Industries ceased smelting operations. In October 1982, NL Industries and NJDEP entered into an Administrative Consent Order. The Administrative Consent Order called for NL Industries to conduct a remedial program, which included site soil removal and replacement, cleaning of paved plant areas, prevention of surface water run-off, closure and post-closure plans for the landfill, the installation of groundwater monitoring wells, and the installation of a groundwater abatement system.

National Smelting of New Jersey, Inc. (NSNJ) purchased the plant in February 1983 and smelting operations recommenced. That same month, NSNJ, its parent company National Smelting and Refining Co., Inc., and NL Industries entered into an Amended Administrative Consent Order (AACO) with NJDEP. The AACO amended the Administrative Consent Order of October 1982 and identified which environmental obligations were NSNJ's and which were NL Industries'.

NSNJ ceased operations in January 1984 and filed for bankruptcy in March 1984. The bankruptcy has subsequently been dismissed.

The NL Industries site was placed on the EPA National Priorities List (NPL) in December 1982. The NPL is a priority-ranked list which identifies the most critical hazardous waste sites in the nation. These sites are eligible to receive federal funding for cleanup activities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or "Superfund"). NL Industries assumed responsibility for conducting the RI/FS at the site under an Administrative Order on Consent with EPA in April 1986.

EPA PRESENTATIONS

Isabel Funcia opened the meeting. She explained that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the Work Plan developed by NL Industries as part of the RI/FS at the NL Industries site. Following the introduction, John LaPadula provided an overview of the Superfund legislation and cleanup process. He described the history of CERCLA and the 1986 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) which provides \$8.5 billion for permanent remedial actions at hazardous waste sites. Mr. LaPadula briefly explained EPA's responsibilities under

Superfund. He explained that CERCLA provides for potentially responsible parties (PRPs), such as private companies, to conduct RI/FS studies at the sites. All work done by PRPs is carefully monitored and reviewed by EPA. EPA is also responsible for evaluating sites for inclusion on the NPL.

Mr. LaPadula explained that the next step in the Superfund process is for an investigation to be conducted at the site. The remediation process is a three-step method; including: 1) the RI/FS; 2) the Remedial Design (RD); and 3) the Remedial Action (RA). This meeting primarily focused on the scope of the RI/FS.

The RI/FS is conducted in two interdependent stages. The purpose of the first stage, the RI, is to define the nature and extent of contamination at the site and the surrounding area. Samples are collected of the groundwater, surface water, sediments, soils, and waste materials. The data is then analyzed to identify the presence and concentration of hazardous substances at the site.

The second stage, the FS, uses the data collected in the RI to identify and evaluate alternatives for addressing the site contamination. The FS considers protection of public health and the environment, the long-term effect of the remedy, cost-effectiveness, and compliance with federal and state laws. The EPA reviews the FS to determine which actions are most appropriate to remediate the site.

Mr. LaPadula explained that, next, EPA prepares a Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) which describes EPA's preferred approach to remediate the site. The findings of the RI/FS are included in the PRAP to provide the public with information about the site. The PRAP and RI/FS reports are made available for review and comment. EPA then holds a meeting to explain options for cleanup of the site and to respond to citizens' questions and concerns. A public comment period is designated by EPA, at which time citizens are invited to provide EPA with their questions, comments, and concerns. EPA then selects a remedial alternative for the site based on the RI/FS and public comments. EPA's decision is published in a Record of Decision (ROD) which outlines the selected cleanup alternative. Upon publication, the ROD is placed in the information repositories designated for the site. The ROD includes a Responsiveness Summary in which EPA will have responded to questions and comments aired at the meeting, along with those concerns sent in written form to EPA by residents during the public comment period.

After the ROD is approved by EPA and a remedial method is selected, an RD is developed. The purpose of the RD is to prepare plans and specifications for the selected remedy. During the RA, the selected remedy is implemented. Specific remedies for site cleanup vary, depending on the characteristics of the problems at the site.

Kerwin Donato then presented background information about the NL Industries site. He described the smelting operations which took place at the site, and provided a brief chronology of the sampling and monitoring programs conducted to-date by the Salem County Department of Health and NJDEP.

Mr. Donato then explained the long-term cleanup action to be conducted at the NL Industries site, which will begin with the RI/FS. The RI at the site will be conducted in two phases. Phase I of the RI will provide initial characterization of the nature and extent of on-site and off-site contamination. This will include sampling of on-site wells and selected off-site residential wells, and sampling of surface water, soil, sediment, slag, and waste materials. Phase I will also include the installation of two on-site monitoring wells. The purpose of Phase II of the RI will be to conduct additional groundwater and surface water sampling to further characterize the site. Sampling of nearby residential and industrial properties will take place during each phase of the RI.

Mr. Donato explained that under the Administrative Order on Consent with EPA, NL Industries has retained the environmental consulting firm of O'Brien and Gere Engineers, Inc. to conduct the RI/FS at the site. EPA is responsible for directing and overseeing the long-term investigation at the site. This will include monitoring the sampling program and reviewing the laboratory results.

O'Brien and Gere Engineers, Inc. will prepare the RI report and the FS report. Both reports will be reviewed by EPA, and will be made available for public review for a minimum of 30 days. After the review period, another public meeting will be held to present recommendations and accept public input. EPA will then publish a ROD.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION

Following the presentations, the meeting was opened to the public for a question and answer session. The session lasted about 90 minutes. The questions and comments focused on the following issues and concerns:

- . Parties responsible for conducting and funding the RI/FS;
- . Area of the study;
- . Plans to sample residential and industrial wells;
- . Direction of groundwater flow;
- . Security of the site;
- . Existence of slag piles on-site;
- . Anticipated completion of the RI/FS and the actual cleanup of the site; and
- . Information dissemination.

A summary of the questions and comments, along with EPA's responses, has been organized according to these issues and is presented below.

1. Parties responsible for conducting and funding the RI/FS.

Questions were raised about the parties responsible for conducting the RI/FS and funding the cleanup at the site. Officials and residents asked if NL Industries would be contributing to the site cleanup and questioned EPA's role in the RI/FS and site cleanup. One resident asked if private citizens are permitted to have samples tested at independent laboratories.

Response: Mr. LaPadula responded that NL Industries, under an Administrative Order on Consent with EPA, has hired an environmental consulting firm to conduct the RI/FS at the site. Under the agreement, NL Industries will pay for the RI/FS and all costs associated with the investigation. All work at the site will be directed and monitored by EPA. Mr. LaPadula assured the public that an EPA representative will be present during all sampling activities at the site. He said approximately 20 percent of the samples will be randomly selected and tested by EPA. Following completion of the RI/FS, EPA will negotiate with NL Industries to determine what role the company will have in conducting the cleanup activities at the site. Mr. LaPadula said private residents are invited to have groundwater samples tested at independent laboratories.

2. Area of the Study

Concern was expressed regarding the extent of off-site groundwater and soil contamination. One resident said he knew of a surface soil study conducted by NJDEP in 1978 which found high levels of lead contamination 2.9 miles from the NL Industries site. A local official asked how EPA would address contamination so far away from the site.

Response: Mr. LaPadula said that the RI/FS work plan for the NL Industries site calls for soil sampling to be conducted up to 1,600 feet from the site. In light of public concern, EPA will re-review the referenced 1978 NJDEP soil sampling program, and will extend the soil sampling perimeter if appropriate. In addition, all homeowners who have their wells tested will receive a copy of the laboratory results.

3. Plans to sample residential and industrial wells.

Residents asked how many wells would be sampled and if the sampling would include residential wells in the area. The

officials and residents expressed concern regarding the results of prior sampling programs conducted by NJDEP and asked if the previously acquired data would be considered when the new round of sampling is conducted.

Response: Mr. Donato said two new monitoring wells will be installed at the northeast sector of the site. With the two new wells, there will be a total of 41 wells on-site. Groundwater samples will be collected from the two new wells and from some of the 39 existing on-site wells. In addition, samples will be collected from selected off-site residential and industrial wells. He explained that the results of the previous NJDEP sampling programs would be taken into account; however, EPA is required by law to conduct a full long-term investigation at the site to determine the extent of the contamination at this time. Mr. LaPadula said the previous studies were conducted on a much smaller scale and under the law, EPA cannot base a cleanup alternative on previous sampling results.

4. Direction of groundwater flow.

Residents and officials asked about the direction of groundwater flow in the area of the site.

Response: Mr. Donato responded that in the water table aquifer, groundwater flows in a northwesterly direction. The direction of ground-water flow in the first confined aquifer is to be determined during the RI.

5. Security of the site.

Residents asked about the security of the site. Although the property is partially fenced, children have been seen playing on the site. One resident said the children play in the dirt and often find old battery parts lying around the property. Another citizen said that in 1987 three juveniles were apprehended for trespassing on the site and brought to municipal court. A public official explained that although portions of the site are fenced, it is easy to gain access to the property by walking along the railroad tracks that run through the center of the property.

Response: Mr. LaPadula said that EPA would again look at the security situation to see if additional fencing can be erected. He said that as an added precaution, residents in the area should tell their children not to play on the site.

6. Existence of slag piles on-site.

Questions were raised about the existence of slag piles on-site. One citizen said neighbors have observed slag particulates blowing across the property, over Route 130 and beyond Route 295. Concern was expressed about the extent of soil contamination and the area to be studied in the soil sampling program. Several residents voiced concern over the slag piles remaining on-site rather than being removed.

Response: Mr. LaPadula explained that during the RI, soil samples will be taken within a predetermined radius of the site. If contamination is found at the outer portions of the study area, EPA will extend the sampling radius and continue to collect samples until virtually no contamination is detected. Mr. LaPadula explained that the objective of the RI is to fully characterize the nature and extent of contamination of the site. The investigation is phased, so that EPA can view the data collected from the first phase of samples and tailor the second phase to obtain the additional information necessary.

The Response and Prevention Branch (RPB) of EPA evaluated the site in January 1988 and determined that a removal action was not necessary, Mr. LaPadula said. A removal action would be warranted at the site if the conditions represented a threat to human health and the environment.

In light of public concern, Mr. LaPadula said that he will ask RPB to re-evaluate the site and reconsider a removal action to address the slag piles, as well as site security.

7. Anticipated completion of the RI/FS and the actual cleanup of the site.

Questions were raised about the time frame of the RI/FS and finding a long-term solution, if any, to the contamination at the site.

Response: Mr. LaPadula explained that it is difficult for EPA to look for a long-term solution without first having defined the nature and extent of the problem. Mr. Donato said the sampling activities will be completed and the RI report will be issued in Spring 1989. A final report on the FS will be issued in Spring 1990, at which time a public meeting will be held to discuss the alternatives for cleanup of the site.

8. Information dissemination.

One resident inquired about EPA's approach for keeping residents informed.

Response: Ms. Funcia mentioned that all reports and documents can be reviewed at two local information repositories (listed in the fact sheet in Appendix B). Mr. LaPadula invited people to call EPA whenever they had a question or concern.

APPENDIX A



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION II
26 FEDERAL PLAZA
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10278

AGENDA

Information Meeting
NL Industries, Inc. Superfund Site
Oldsman Middle School
Pedricktown, New Jersey

June 29, 1988
7:00 p.m.

I. INTRODUCTION

Isabel Funcia
Community Relations Specialist
Office of External Programs
U.S. EPA, Region II

II. OVERVIEW OF THE SUPERFUND
PROGRAM

John LaPadula, Chief
Southern New Jersey
Compliance Section
U.S. EPA, Region II

III. BACKGROUND AND HISTORY OF NL
INDUSTRIES, INC. SITE
AND
PRESENTATION OF THE WORK PLAN
FOR THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION
AND FEASIBILITY STUDY

Kerwin Donato, Enforcement
Project Manager
NL Industries, Inc. Site
U.S. EPA, Region II

IV. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

V. CLOSING

APPENDIX B

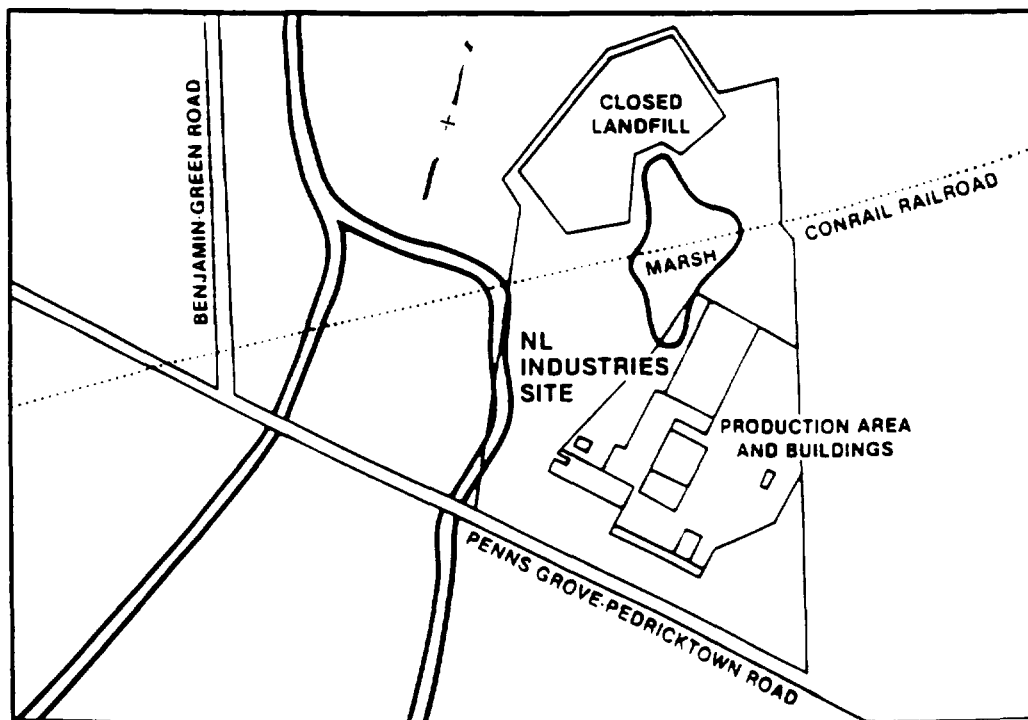
**EPA TO DIRECT LONG-TERM INVESTIGATION
AT THE NL INDUSTRIES, INC. SITE**

NL Industries, Inc., under an Administrative Order on Consent with the EPA, has retained the environmental consulting firm, O'Brien and Gere Engineers, Inc., to conduct a long-term investigation at the NL Industries, Inc. site. This investigation will further identify the extent and potential public health and environmental effects of contamination from the site. All work at the site will be carefully monitored and reviewed by EPA. This fact sheet is part of EPA's ongoing effort to inform the public of current and future activities at this site.

SITE BACKGROUND

The NL Industries site is located off Penns Grove-Pedricktown Road in Pedricktown (also called Oldmans Township), Salem County, New Jersey. Situated in an industrial section in a predominantly rural area, the 46-acre site contains a closed landfill and a former lead recycling plant, also known as a secondary lead smelter. Railroad tracks, owned by the Conrail Railroad, run directly through the center of the property. (See figure below.)

NL INDUSTRIES, INC. SITE



Operations began at the site in 1972, when NL Industries opened a plant to recycle lead from spent automotive batteries. The batteries were crushed, with the sulfuric acid drained and removed for treatment. The lead plates were removed and smelted in a blast furnace. The rubber by-products were buried in an on-site landfill.

In 1975, the Salem County Department of Health sampled 15 private drinking water wells in the vicinity of the facility. One well was found to have a high level of lead. Several months later, the private homes along Benjamin Green Road were connected to the municipal water line.

In 1976, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) sampled on-site wells and surface water. Test results showed elevated levels of various heavy metals, primarily lead.

In 1977, an air monitoring program was initiated by NJDEP, which found elevated levels of air-borne lead, cadmium, antimony and ferrous sulfate. Consequently, in 1978 NJDEP required NL Industries to replace its blast furnace. A rotary kiln was installed in its place, which reduced the number and amount of pollutants entering the air.

NL Industries ceased smelting operations in May 1982. In October 1982, NL Industries and NJDEP entered into an Administrative Consent Order. The Administrative Consent Order called for NL Industries to conduct a remedial program, which included site soil removal and replacement, cleaning of paved plant areas, prevention of surface water run-off, closure and post-closure plans for the landfill, the installation of groundwater monitoring wells, and the installation of a groundwater abatement system.

In February 1983, the plant was sold to National Smelting of New Jersey, Inc. (NSNJ), and smelting operations were recommenced. NSNJ, its parent company National Smelting and Refining Co., Inc., NL Industries and NJDEP entered into an Amended Administrative Consent Order (AACO) that same month. The AACO amended the Administrative Consent Order of October 1982, identifying which environmental obligations were the responsibility of NSNJ and which were the responsibility of NL Industries.

NSNJ ceased smelting operations in January 1984, and filed for bankruptcy in March 1984. The bankruptcy has subsequently been dismissed.

In December 1982, the site was placed on the National Priorities List (NPL), a list of the nation's toxic waste sites requiring remedial action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or "Superfund"). Under a consent agreement signed by NL Industries with EPA in April 1986, NL Industries assumed responsibility for conducting the long-term investigation at the site.

CURRENT AND FUTURE ACTIVITIES

The long-term cleanup action at the NL Industries site, as at other Superfund sites, will begin with an extensive study known as the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS). The purpose of the RI, the first part of the process, is to define the nature and extent of contamination from the site. The second part of the process, the FS, uses the data collected in the RI to identify and evaluate alternatives for addressing the site contamination.

The RI at the NL Industries site will use a two-phased approach. Phase I of the RI will provide initial characterization of the nature and extent of on-site and off-site contamination. This will include sampling of on-site wells and selected off-site residential wells, and sampling of surface water, soil, sediment, slag and waste materials. Phase I will also include the installation of two on-site monitoring wells. The purpose of the second phase of the RI will be to conduct additional groundwater and surface water sampling to further characterize the site. Sampling of nearby residential and industrial properties will take place during each phase of the RI.

PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING SCHEDULED FOR JUNE 29

On June 29, 1988, at 7 p.m., EPA will conduct a public information meeting to discuss the RI/FS Work Plan, explain the RI/FS process, and respond to specific questions from local officials and interested residents. The meeting will be held at the following location:

Oldmans Middle School
Freed Road
Pedricktown, New Jersey 08067

FURTHER INFORMATION

For additional information concerning EPA activities at the NL Industries site, please contact the EPA Project Manager, Kerwin Donato, at (212) 264-5397 or Isabel Funcia, the EPA Community Relations Specialist at (212) 264-2515.

As part of EPA's responsibility and commitment to the Superfund Program, community relations activities will be ongoing throughout the duration of the RI/FS. EPA has established information repositories where relevant site documents describing technical work at the site, and fact sheets, which provide updated information regarding on-site activities, will be made available for public review.

Copies of the RI/FS Work Plan and other site documents are available at the following information repositories:

Penns Grove-Carneys Point Library
South Broad Street
Penns Grove, New Jersey 08069
Hours: 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. (M - SAT)
3 p.m. to 8 p.m. (M - W)
3 p.m. to 6 p.m. (TH - FR)

Oldmans Middle School
Freed Road
Pedricktown, New Jersey 08067
Hours: 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. (M - FR)

APPENDIX C

N L Production Inc.
Three Rivers
June 22 1988

NAME	Address
Charlotte S. Cato	Lawson Rd Pedricktown, NJ
David L. Hicks	102 - Rosemount Park Ct 63 East Ave Woodstown

NAME	Address
Walter J. Weber Steve Weber	N L Production NJ DEP
Astrid M. Wolf	WDEL/WSTW 2727 Shipley Rd. Wilmington, Del 19803
Samuel H. Puker	CLDMans Env Co-ordinator 72. W. Mill St. Pedricktown
Little J. Manaki	<u>Obituary Fee</u> Rt. 1 Box 204 Pedricktown
Carrie Brown	Staughn Hill Rd Pedricktown
Frank H. H.	

NAME	Address
W. H. Grogg	CLDMans Env Co-ordinator 72. W. Mill St. Pedricktown
Wm Jenkins	CLDMans Env Co-ordinator 72. W. Mill St. Pedricktown
Seamus Miligaleen	CLDMans Env Co-ordinator 72. W. Mill St. Pedricktown
Samuel Lodge	CLDMans Env Co-ordinator 72. W. Mill St. Pedricktown
Edith H. H.	CLDMans Env Co-ordinator 72. W. Mill St. Pedricktown
Bob / Linda H.	CLDMans Env Co-ordinator 72. W. Mill St. Pedricktown
Chuck McCann	CLDMans Env Co-ordinator 72. W. Mill St. Pedricktown
Wes & Charlotte Boone	CLDMans Env Co-ordinator 72. W. Mill St. Pedricktown
Leanne L. H.	CLDMans Env Co-ordinator 72. W. Mill St. Pedricktown

NAME	Address
Ken H.	CLDMans Env Co-ordinator 72. W. Mill St. Pedricktown
Dan H.	CLDMans Env Co-ordinator 72. W. Mill St. Pedricktown
Yvonne H.	CLDMans Env Co-ordinator 72. W. Mill St. Pedricktown
Robert H.	CLDMans Env Co-ordinator 72. W. Mill St. Pedricktown
Charles H.	CLDMans Env Co-ordinator 72. W. Mill St. Pedricktown

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